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MacDonald, Arthur

Study of man

[Washington?]

[1913]

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STUDY OF MAN*

IN CONNECTION WITH

ESTABLISHING LABORATORIES TO INVESTIGATE CRIMINAL, PAUPER, AND DEFECTIVE CLASSES

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BY

ARTHUR MacDONALD
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Honorary President of the
"Third International Congress of Criminal Anthropology," of Europe

The study of man includes abnormal as well as normal man. The fundamental conception of the abnormal is *excess* of the normal. When the normal acts in an unfit way, or at the wrong time or place, it may become abnormal. The abnormal is potentially in the normal and is further distinguished from the normal by unequal or less consistency. All that is pathological is abnormal, but not all that is abnormal is pathological. Thus a hand with six fingers is abnormal, but not necessarily pathological.

From normality to abnormality there are many stages, and the difference between these stages is one of degree, and this difference in degree can become so great as to result in a difference in kind. Just as in mixing two chemical fluids, when the quantities reach a certain amount a precipitate is formed which is very different from the ingredients from which it was deposited. These stages constitute what may be called an intermediate zone. In this zone are those who are slightly abnormal mentally, morally, or criminally. Their status may vary with the environment. Thus unfortunate surroundings are liable to develop their abnormalities, while under favorable circumstances, the abnormal may become normal again. Also a man's environment may be abnormal rather than the man himself.

Abnormal man may be abnormal in the right direction, as genius man, talented man or statesman; or in the wrong direction, as criminal, pauper, defective, or mattoid[1] man. It is all *man*, and the study of these different classes might be called the anthropology of the living, as distinguished from that of the dead.

To study abnormal man we must investigate normal man at the same time. For we should know the normal in order to comprehend the abnormal; also the methods of investigation should be similar, for we must have some general criterion or measuring rod to distinguish between them. It is more important to study genius, talent, and statesmanship than it is to investigate crime, pauperism, and defectiveness. For to learn how to become useful, talented, and brilliant citizens is much more advantageous than to discover what causes life's failures. But as society must *first* protect itself, the abnormals in the wrong direction, especially those who are dangerous, need attention first. For however insignificant such abnormals may be in themselves, they are important only on account of the injury they can do.

Criminals, paupers, mattoids, and other defectives are social bacilli, which require as thorough scientific investigation as the bacilli of physical diseases.

*This leaflet will serve as a general introduction to all the author's works listed on page 12.

[1]The mattoid (or crank) is an abnormal, characterized by the want of balance; is eccentric and egotistic and may be sane or insane, or simply illusioned, or dangerous or harmless.

For further description of types of mattoids, see articles (by writer), entitled "Mattoids," in the "Medical Fortnightly" for April 25, 1911, St. Louis, Mo., and "Assassins of Rulers," in "Journal of American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology," vol. II, No. 4, Chicago, Ill.

A PLAN FOR THE STUDY OF MAN.*

By Arthur MacDonald, Washington, D. C.,

Honorary President of the "3d International Congress of Criminal Anthropology," of Europe.

The greatest of all studies is that of man himself as he is today. A scientific investigation of man must be based primarily upon the individual, who is the unit of the social organism.

If we are ever to have sufficient definite knowledge of living human beings that may become a *science,* it can only be done by the careful study of large numbers of individuals. The more thorough the study and the larger the number, the more useful such investigation can be made to society.

As in machinery we must first repair the wheels out of gear, so in society we must first study the criminal, crank, insane, inebriate or pauper who can seriously injure both individual and community. Thus a worthless crank, by killing a prominent citizen, can paralyze the community. The injury from such action is often beyond calculation. Governments pay out millions to catch, try, and care for criminals, but give very little to study the causes that lead to crime.

The study of man, to be of most utility, must be directed *first* to the *causes* of crime, pauperism, alcoholism, degeneracy, and other forms of abnormality. To do this the individuals themselves must be studied. As the seeds of evil are usually sown in childhood and youth, it is here that all investigation should commence, for there is little hope of making the world better if we do not seek the causes of social evils at their beginnings.

The most rigid and best method of study of both children and adults is that of the laboratory, with instruments of precision in connection with sociological data. Such inquiry consists in gathering sociological, pathological, and abnormal data as found in children, in criminal, pauper, and defective classes, and in hospitals. Such experiments or measurements should be made as are of interest not only to sociologists, psycho-physicists, and anthropologists, but also to physiologists and pathologists.

QUESTION AS TO UTILITY.[1]

But, it may be asked, what as to the utility of studying such questions? We think it is not only useful, but there is great need of such investigation. We should like to inquire, for instance, as to the utility of studying rocks and plants, arranging them, making chemical analyses of them, etc., if it is not to give a deeper knowledge of them and thereby learn more about our planet? So the patient and extended study of man, especially children, is to gain more definite knowledge about him and a deeper insight into his nature. The time has certainly come when man, as he *is,* should be studied as much as nature.

[1] From "Criminology" (by writer).

* Published in the Proceedings of the "Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg."

Nov. 13, 1903

Much money has been given and great interest manifested for the discovery of new chemical elements or the search for unknown planets. We erect statues and found art galleries at great expense. These things may not all be *immediately* useful. Indeed, the highest art spurns even the idea of utility; and yet when it is proposed to study a child thoroughly to gain an insight into its nature, to find the causes of its defects, so that we may protect it and help it to become a good citizen, the utilitarian cry is heard. The time has come when it is important to study a child with as much exactness as we investigate the chemical elements of a stone or measure the mountains on the moon.

If facts about children, whether immediately useful or not, are not important, we desire to ask what is important in life?

SOME CONCLUSIONS AS TO CRIMINAL MAN.[1]

The following statements as to the criminal are not based upon experimental research so much as upon the experience of those who have studied criminals directly or who have had practical control of large numbers in prisons or reformatories:

1. The prison should be a reformatory and the reformatory a school. The principal object of both should be to teach good mental, moral, and physical habits. Both should be distinctly *educational.*

2. It is detrimental financially, as well as socially and morally, to release prisoners when there is probability of their returning to crime; for in this case the convict is much less expensive than the ex-convict.

3. The determinate sentence permits many prisoners to be released who are morally certain to return to crime. The indeterminate sentence is the best method of affording the prisoner an opportunity to reform without exposing society to unnecessary dangers.

4. The ground for the imprisonment of the criminal is, first of all, *because he is dangerous to society.* This principle avoids the uncertainty that may rest upon the decision as to the degree of freedom of will; for upon this last principle some of the most brutal crimes would receive a light punishment. If a tiger is in the street, the main question is not the degree of his freedom of will or guilt. Every man who is dangerous to property or life, whether insane, criminal, or feeble-minded, should be confined, but not necessarily punished.

5. The publication in the newspapers of criminal details and photographs is a positive evil to society, on account of the law of imitation; and, in addition, it makes the criminal proud of his record, and develops the morbid curiosity of the people; and it is especially the mentally and morally weak who are affected.

6. It is admitted by some of the most intelligent criminals, and by prison officers in general, that the criminal is a fool; for he is opposing himself to the best, the largest, and the strongest portion of society, and is almost sure to fail.

[1] See article (by writer) entitled "A Laboratory for Sociological, Medical, and Jurisprudential Purposes," in Amer. Law Review for Nov.-Dec., 1901, St. Louis, Mo.

REASONS WHY FEDERAL, STATE, AND CITY GOVERNMENTS AND ALSO PRIVATE ENDOWMENT SHOULD ESTABLISH LABORATORIES FOR THE STUDY OF THE ABNORMAL CLASSES,

being in part a Résumé of Hearings given by the writer, before the Finance Committee of New York State Senate and the Judiciary Committee of the United States House of Representatives.

BILL[1]

To establish a laboratory for the study of the criminal, pauper, and defective classes.

Be it enacted by the ——, That there shall be established in the —— a laboratory for the study of the abnormal classes, and the work shall include not only laboratory investigations, but also the collection of sociological and pathological data, especially such as may be found in institutions for the criminal, pauper, and defective classes, and generally in hospitals and other institutions. Said laboratory and work shall be in charge of a director, who shall be appointed by the ——, and shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum. He shall make a report once a year, directed to the ——, which, with the approval of that officer, shall be published. For the aid of the director there shall be one psychologist, at two thousand dollars; one translator, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one stenographer and typewriter, at one thousand dollars, and one mechanic, at nine hundred dollars. For the proper equipment of and carrying on the work of said laboratory and the rental, if necessary, of suitable rooms therefor, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required.

It is not expected that such an extensive field of work, as indicated in bill, be undertaken at the outset. It is therefore suggested that a beginning be made with the criminal classes. If necessary, in order to pass bill, it might be reduced, the minimum being a director at one thousand dollars and two hundred dollars for laboratory. Even with this very small total appropriation of twelve hundred dollars, a beginning can be made.

An idea pervading the bill is that Cities, States, and Nations should look after the *moral* health of the people with as much scientific foresight as they do the physical health of the people. Such work is fundamentally humanitarian. The task is large enough to require the aid of all forms of government and also of private endowment, and it is due time that such efforts be made; for the official statistics of the leading countries of the world show, that within the last thirty or more years, crime, suicide, insanity and other forms of abnormality have been increasing relatively faster than the population.[2]

[1] For consideration of all phases of bill see "Man and Abnormal Man," Senate Document No. 187, 58th Congress, 3d session.

[2] See Senate Document No. 12 (58th Congress, special session), entitled "Statistics of Crime, Suicide, and Insanity," etc.

MEANING OF LABORATORY.[1]

The term laboratory is used in the broadest sense. Thus studying a criminal in his cell mentally, morally and physically, and with instruments of precision, constitutes a laboratory.

It is a curious circumstance that the study of the criminal himself has been almost entirely neglected; and this is the reason we know so little about the real causes of crime, how much is due to environment and how much to the nature of the criminal; also, just how—by what steps and processes—does environment or inward nature, or both, lead to criminal acts. The lawyer studies books, but not the criminal. We say this is strange, for in medicine, the physician always studies the individual who is sick, in order to treat him properly.

But even where the individual is criminal by nature, it is generally his moral and not his intellectual side that is abnormal; so that methods found to be successful in moral education will be applicable outside of prison; and vice versa, any experiment that fails in prison may save the community from making a similar mistake. Thus the prison or reformatory may also serve as a laboratory for experiments on humanity for the good of humanity itself. The pressing need of the present is a system of education that will prepare the average young person for actual life. Such a system will not be found by arguments or theories, but must come from experience. Any reformatory method that might be found successful for the moral, intellectual, and industrial training of the weak in life would be applicable to society at large.

A large number of laboratories have been established, most of which are in the universities. But the plan of these laboratories is mainly for pedagogical purposes. The research work is generally done by students desiring to prepare theses for their doctorates. While many of these are very valuable, a university could hardly extend such work to large numbers of individuals, for to gather the facts, compute and tabulate the results, would involve clerical duties and other work not undertaken by universities. Experiments in the university are generally confined to small numbers of persons, who are a special class, so that it is doubtful whether conclusions obtained can always be applied to people in general.

The main object of a university is to prepare men for work, not to carry on their work.

There is need, then, for a laboratory different from those in our universities—that is, one not pedagogical, but sociological and practical, and of more utility to society directly. In this connection it must be remembered that no *private* institution can have jurisdiction over the study of criminals. It is therefore pre-eminently *a governmental* matter.

The work of such a laboratory, though intimately related to, has no necessary connection with police systems or with criminal law, although the knowledge and facts made known, will serve as a foundation for them to build upon.

[1] For some results of laboratory work (by writer) see "Defects of Development in Children," published (in German) in Jahrbuch für Kinderheilkunde, Berlin, 1910; also, "Circumference of Head, Cephalic Index," etc., "in Relation to Mental Ability and Sociologic Condition," etc., in Journal of the American Statistical Association, Boston, January, 1912; also, "Man and Abnormal Man."

NO NECESSITY FOR SO MUCH CRIME.

The question may be asked why so many citizens who are law-abiding and respectable should be put to so much trouble and expense by relatively few citizens, who are often mental, moral, and physical weaklings.

The answer is, that this troublesome few might be greatly reduced if they were studied personally and in connection with their surroundings, as has been done in physical disease.

We have been looking upon crime, for instance, as a sort of necessity, and the idea of lessening it as visionary. We have become so accustomed to hearing of crime as to be unconscious of its real extent and enormity; and when realising it to erroneously assume its increase unavoidable. This was once the case with some physical diseases, until scientific study reduced them so much that they are now called rare diseases.

One purpose of this work is to furnish a basis for methods of reform, and in addition seek, through knowledge gained by scientific study, to protect the weak (especially the young) in advance BEFORE they have gone wrong, and not AFTER they have fallen and become tainted, which is the great defect of most schemes of reform.[1]

Whether crime increases or not is not nearly so important to know as the fact that there is no necessity for so much crime as exists; for it is due mainly to neglect or ignoring of the subject which, as in physical disease, allows it to push its roots still deeper into the community.

A new line of work is liable to be regarded with caution, if not suspicion, especially if it deal with abnormal subjects. Since MOST new things are to a certain extent radical, any new study or method, however conservative, will be looked upon as radical. As the newspapers deal to a large extent with abnormal matter, the study of such subjects, however important, suffers from a sort of notoriety, and is often made to appear as a fad.

Sometimes religious people hesitate to support such work, because they fear that psycho-physical investigation may lead to materialistic views. But the results from such study have no such tendency. On the contrary, they rather emphasize the power of mind over body.

Large sums of money are being contributed for palliative measures, yet crime and pauperism are increasing in proportion to the population, showing that such measures (almost the only ones) do not lessen these evils. It is not intended here to criticise in the least any effort to alleviate suffering, but such alleviation is usually temporary and may even increase the disease. Investigation of CAUSES is therefore imperative, and this cannot be done without scientific study of the individuals themselves.

[1] See address on "Moral Education" (by author) before the "Mary Washington Chapter" of the Daughters of the American Revolution, published (in French) in "La Revue Internationale de l'Enseignement, 15 Août, 1908. Paris.

PRACTICAL RESULTS.

In every new line of work it is impossible to know in advance the practical results, but it is an axiom of science and sociology that no evil can be *permanently* lessened unless its causes be studied first and that such study produces practical results. Science has demonstrated this fact again and again.

"If the student seeking the cause of cholera had been required to state in advance whether he could lessen or cure cholera or not, after he had found its cause, and had been refused aid because such an uncertain work was deemed impracticable, cholera might have been continuing its ravages up to the present time.

"Although no cure has been found, yet the knowledge gained from the study of the cause of this disease has enabled science to prevent it to such an extent that it is now feared no more. To insist on this practical-result requirement in the study of social disease called crime is as unreasonable as it would have been in the case of cholera, and more so, for the ravages of crime exceed many times those of any physical disease."[1]

If the practicability of a new plan of work be a matter of opinion, that opinion has most weight, which comes from those dealing *first hand* with some phase of the work. Such opinion is indicated on the last page of this leaflet, under the head of "Summary of Indorsements of Work."

The main purpose of this bill is to study the causes of crime, pauperism, alcoholism, defectiveness, degeneracy and other forms of abnormality, with a view to lessening or preventing them. It is assumed that every citizen is interested in the purpose of such a bill.

In addition to this general scope of the bill there are some other direct ends which eventually the bill is expected to accomplish:

1. To gain more trustworthy knowledge of social evils. Such knowledge would furnish a basis for modifying defective laws, adapting them to present conditions.

2. To find whether or not there are any physical or mental characteristics that distinguish criminal children from other children. Such knowledge would make it possible to protect children in advance and lessen the chances of contamination.

3. To find whether or not there are any physical and mental characteristics that distinguish habitual from occasional criminals. Such knowledge would enable the community to protect itself in advance from habitual criminals and assist prison officials in preventing them from contaminating other criminals.

4. Exhaustive study of single typical criminals, which represent a large number, will give definite knowledge as to just how men become criminals and to what extent their surroundings influence them as compared with their inward natures. This would make possible a rational application of remedies for these evils.

5. More exact knowledge of the abnormal classes will enable us to manage them better in institutions. Such studies will bring men of better education and training in control of the institutions, and increase interest in the professional study of these classes.

[1] From address (by writer) on Social Pathology, before the Harvard University Club of Washington, D. C.

6. Proper and full statistics of the abnormal classes will alone justify this work. Merely skeleton statistics on this subject are sometimes gathered by governments.

7. As most of the inmates of reformatories and prisons are normal, any knowledge gained about them will be useful to the community at large. A scientific study of moral character can, for instance, be conducted best in such institutions.

8. To summarize and combine results already gathered by City, State and Federal institutions and governments, encouraging uniformity of method in collecting data and making such data useful generally.

9. To lessen the enormous expense to governments of the abnormal classes by study of the *causes* of the evils that involve such expense.

10. To appoint *moral* health officers (as well as medical) to study causes and provide measures for protecting City, State and Nation from crime, pauperism, alcoholism, degeneracy, defectiveness and other forms of abnormality.

Since the care, support, and direction of inmates of institutions for the abnormal and weakling classes are under City, State and Federal control, the scientific and sociologic study of these inmates naturally falls under the same control.

The great progress already made by governmental scientific investigation of physical disease suggests governmental application of similar methods in the study of moral and social disease, the necessity of preventing or lessening which is much more urgent.

One reason why so many professional organizations dealing *first hand* with some phase of this work support this measure is that they think it is time that governments begin a serious sudy of those social evils which are their greatest enemies. Many worthy efforts are being made to lessen social evils, but they are mostly *palliative,* and do not go to the root of the matter.

One feature of this work, of interest to all lovers of truth, is the application of the results and methods of anthoropology, psychology, medicine, sociology, and other sciences to the abnormal and weakling classes, thus constituting a new synthetic study, which may bring out truths that apply as well to *normal* man as to abnormal man; for in the case of penal institutions most of the inmates, as already stated, are normal, their crime being due to unfortunate surroundings and not to their inward natures. Even really abnormal persons, that is, those positively abnormal in at least a few respects, are nevertheless normal in most things, so that whatever be found true of them is to a large extent true of all persons. Though such results be incidental, they may be none the less important.

As an illustration of the application of psycho-physics to sociology, a minor study of sensibility to pain in persons of different social and mental conditions,[1] is here added.

[1] From a paper read by writer before the American Psychological Association.

MEASUREMENTS OF PAIN.

We give some of our results of pain measurements on different classes of individuals, in all, 2311:

1. In general the sensibility to pain decreases as age increases. The left temple is more sensitive than the right. This accords with former experiments that the left hand is more sensitive to pain than the right hand.

2. Girls in private schools, who are generally of wealthy parents, are much more sensitive to pain than girls in the public schools. It would appear that refinements and luxuries tend to increase sensitiveness to pain. The hardihood which the great majority must experience seems advantageous. This also accords with our previous measurements, that the non-laboring (professional and mercantile) classes are more sensitive to pain than the laboring classes.

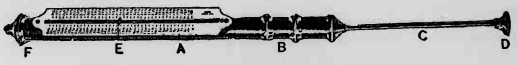
3. University women are more sensitive than washerwomen, but less sensitive than business women. There seems, however, to be no necessary relation between intellectual development and pain sensitiveness. Obtuseness to pain appears to be due more to hardihood in early life.

4. Self-educated women, who are not trained in universities, are more sensitive than business women. The greater sensitiveness of self-educated women as compared with university women may be due to the overtaxing of the nervous system of the former in their unequal struggle after knowledge.

5. Girls in the public schools are more sensitive at all ages than boys. This agrees with the results of our previous measurements that women are more sensitive to pain than men. But this does not necessarily refer to endurance of pain.

These measurements of least disagreeableness, or of threshold of pain, are approximate measurements of the combination of nerve, feeling, and idea. Which one of these elements influences the combined result most would be difficult to say.

Below is a description of the temporal algometer[1] (designed by the writer) used in the experiments:



TEMPORAL ALGOMETER.

It consists of a brass cylinder B F, with a steel rod C running through one of the ends of the cylinder. This rod is attached to a spring, with a marker E on the scale A; this scale is graded from 0 to 4,000 grammes. The brass disc D is 15 millimeters in diameter; a piece of flannel is glued to its surface, so as to exclude the feeling of the metal when pressed against the skin, thus giving a pure pressure sensation. The whole instrument is 30 centimeters in length.

In using this algometer it is held in the right hand at B, by the experimenter, who stands back of the subject and presses the disc D against the right temporal muscle, and then he moves in front of the subject, where he can conveniently press the disc against the left temporal muscle. These muscles are preferred because no trade or profession materially affects them. They are also conveniently situated.

As soon as the subject feels the pressure to be in the *least disagreeable* the amount of pressure is read by observing the marker E on the scale A. The subject sometimes hesitates to say just when the pressure becomes in the least disagreeable, but this is part of the experiment. The purpose is to approximate as near as possible to the threshold of pain.[2]

[1] Made by the Chicago Laboratory Supply and Scale Co.
[2] Further details will be found in "Man and Abnormal Man," Senate Document No. 187, 58th Congress, 3d Session.

SUMMARY OF INDORSEMENTS OF WORK.

The general purpose of the work is to establish laboratories under City, Federal and State control, and also under private endowment, for the study of the criminal, pauper, defective and other abnormal classes, with a view to lessening these social evils by investigations of their causes.

These indorsements are not merely formal, but committees were appointed to examine the work and report to their associations resolutions, with the result that the work has received scientific, medical, legal, and religious support of highest rank. This will be seen from the following:

Indorsements of Scientific and Medical Associations.

"V^e Congrès International d'Anthropologie Criminelle," consisting of leading University specialists in Europe.
The Pedagogical Society of the University of Moscow.
The Anthropological Society of Bombay, India.
The Medico-Legal Society of New York.
Six National Medical Societies:
The American Medical Association.
The Association of American Medical Editors.
American Medico-Psychological Association.
The Association for the Study and Cure of Inebriety.
The American Laryngological Society.
The American Electro-Therapeutic Society.
Twenty-five State Medical Societies: Connecticut, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Medical Society of the Missouri Valley, Mississippi Valley Medical Association, New England Psychological Society of Alienists, New England Hospital Society, Medical Association of Central New York, North Dakota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Sea-Board Medical Association, Texas, Tri-state Medical Society of Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and District of Columbia.

Legal Associations Indorsing Work.

The American Bar Association, the most representative body of the legal profession in the United States.
Four State Bar (Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, New Mexico) and three City Bar Associations (Indianapolis, Lancaster, Murfreesboro).

Religious and Other Associations Indorsing Work.

Twenty-five Presbyteries in California, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Washington City, D. C.
Three State (Massachusetts, Michigan, and New York) and one District Universalist Conventions.
One State (Minnesota) and three District (Massachusetts) Unitarian Associations.
One Reform Church Classis, three Baptist and other Religious and Charitable Associations
Two State Conferences of Congregational Churches (Rhode Island and Maine) and three State Dioceses (Michigan, Central Pennsylvania, and North Carolina).

Indorsements of American and European Specialists.

Fifty-five American and twenty European specialists have written personal letters indorsing work. Most of these specialists are University professors.[1] The others are engaged on the practical side of the work.

[1] Names of the specialists and Universities are given in *"Man and Abnormal Man,"* Senate Document No. 187, 58th Congress, 3d session, 1905, Washington, D. C. This document might be obtained through any United States Senator or Representative.

MEANING OF THE INDORSEMENTS.

One reason for such extensive indorsement is that any one desiring to aid the work financially, legislatively, or otherwise can do so with safety and without further inquiry. Another reason is that any one interested may not feel able to judge of a work requiring knowledge of several specialties without depending upon authority.

Judgment as to the value of a pioneer line of work must, to a large extent, be a matter of opinion. It is a general rule in science that opinion is valuable according to amount of first-hand knowledge. The work was therefore submitted to those whose life and profession bring them into close contact with it or some of its branches.

It is sometimes said that indorsements are easy to obtain and therefore are not liable to have much weight. If this be true of some associations or persons, it is by no means true of all. For instance, the writer's work was three years under consideration by the American Bar Association. The able Committee of the American Medical Association gave the matter careful consideration and full discussion, as did many other professional bodies in medicine, law, and religion.

The work in *all* its bearings was thoroughly discussed in a general session of the "International Congress of Criminal Anthropology" of Europe, was indorsed, and letters were sent to this country. This is the most any foreign association could be expected to do. This Congress meets once in five years; its 400 or more members are University specialists in medicine, anthropology, physiology, psychology, jurisprudence, and sociology. It is the broadest organization of University investigators in existence. The members had access to all of the writer's publications, some of which have been translated into other languages.

To say that an association of this character merely acted in a formal or etiquettical way is not only false, but shows ignorance of the organization, or a confusing it with some popular associations.

As to the scientific value of this work, the indorsement of this International Congress alone is amply sufficient, not to mention that of many professional associations and of many specialists, including such names as Ranke and Sergi in anthropology, Mosso in physiology, Obersteiner and Mills on the nervous system, Marro on insanity, Lillienthal on criminal law, and Ferri, Lombroso, Ellis, and Morrison in criminology.

To assert that these authorities wrote indorsements merely out of good will is a libel upon their character and scientific integrity. Such a statement is not only false, but absurd, since the writer had personal acquaintance with but few of the specialists and members of associations indorsing his work.

If any one questions the value of this work to science, medicine, law, and religion, he is respectfully referred to the organizations mentioned on page 8 of enclosed leaflet.

PATHO-SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND PSYCHO-PHYSICAL WORKS,

By Arthur Mac Donald

*ABNORMAL MAN, being essays on Education and Crime, Criminal Sociology, Criminal Hypnotism, Alcoholism, Insanity, and Genius, with digests of literature and a bibliography. 1893. Published by U. S. Bureau of Education. Washington, D. C. 445 pages, 8°. 2d edition, 1895. Price, 25 cents.

CRIMINOLOGY, a psychological and scientific study of criminals, criminal contagion, criminal hypnotism, and recidivation, with introduction by Lombroso. Bibliography. Second edition. New York, 1894. Funk & Wagnalls, publishers. 416 pages, 12°. Price, $2.00.

LE CRIMINEL-TYPE dans quelques formes graves de la criminalité; Jesse Pomeroy, "the Boy torturer"; Piper, "the brainer" (Belfry case, Boston); "Jack, the Ripper" (de Londres). Bibliographie de sexualité pathologique. Troisième édition. Une volume en 8°. Illustrait de portraits. Publié par A. Storck, Lyon, et G. Masson, Paris, 1895. 300 pages. Prix, 5 francs. *This work is not published in English.*

*EDUCATION AND PATHO-SOCIAL STUDIES, including an investigation of the murderer "H." (Holmes); reports on psychological, criminological, and demographical congresses in Europe; London slums and Gen. Booth's Salvation Army movement. Reprint (from Annual Report of U. S. Commissioner of Education for 1893-'94), 57 pages, 8°. Washington, D. C., 1896. Price, 5 cents.

EMILE ZOLA, a psycho-physical study of Zola's personality, with illustrations; his physical and mental peculiarities; nervous system, finger imprints, morbid ideas, etc.; visual perceptions, hearing, smell, tactile sensations, perception of time, association of ideas and suggestibility; character, method of work, etc.; with bibliography. Reprints (from Open Court, August, 1898, with appendix (34 pages), and "Practical Psychology," August, 1901), 1901.

EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF CHILDREN, including Anthropometrical and Psycho-physical measurements of Washington school children; measurements of school children in the United States and Europe; description of instruments of precision in the laboratory of the Bureau of Education; child study in the United States; and a bibliography. Reprint (from Annual Report of U. S. Commissioner of Education for 1897-'98), 325 pages, 8°. Washington, D. C., 1899. Price, 20 cents.

*HEARING ON THE BILL (H. R. 14,798) to establish a laboratory for the study of the criminal, pauper, and defective classes, treating especially of Criminology with a bibliography of genius, insanity, idiocy, alcoholism, pauperism, and crime, had before the Committee on the Judiciary of the U. S. House of Representatives. 309 pages, 8°. Government Printing Office. Washington, D. C., 1902. Price, 15 cents.

*SENATE DOCUMENT No. 400 (57th Congress, 1st Session): A plan for the study of man, with reference to bills to establish a laboratory for the study of the criminal, pauper, and defective classes, treating especially of Hypnotism, with a bibliography of child study. 166 pages, 8°. Government Printing Office. Washington, D. C., 1902. (166 pages.) Price, 15 cents.

STATISTICS OF CRIME, SUICIDE, AND INSANITY, and other forms of abnormality in different countries of the world, in connection with bills to establish a laboratory, etc. Senate Document No. 12, 58th Congress, Special Session, 8°. Government Printing Office. Washington, D. C., 1903. (195 pages.) Price, 10 cents.

This and the following documents might be obtained gratis on application to any United States Senator or Representative.

MAN AND ABNORMAL MAN, including a study of children, in connection with bills to establish laboratories under State and Federal governments in the study of the criminal, pauper, and defective classes, with bibliographies. Senate Document No. 187, 58th Congress, 3d Session. 780 pages, 8°. Washington, D. C., 1905. Price, 40 cents.

This document ("Man and Abnormal Man") includes in substance the matter contained in the six *Government publications* enumerated above.

EL CRIMINAL TIPO en algunas formas graves de la criminalidad. Madrid. La Españo Moderna, 170 p., 8°, 1908.

JUVENILE CRIME AND REFORMATION, including stigmata of degeneration, being hearings on bills to establish a laboratory, etc., before Senate Committee on Education and Labor, and House Committee on the Judiciary. Senate Document No. 532, 60th Congress, 1st Session, 339 pages, 8°, 1908. Price, 25 cents.

NOTE.—HOW TO OBTAIN THESE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

These *public* documents, especially "Man and Abnormal Man," and "Juvenile Crime and Reformation," might be obtained gratis, either through any U. S. Senator or Representative, or by writing directly to the Superintendent of the House or of the Senate Document Room.

Also, the "SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS," at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., will send any *public* document on receiving its price.

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